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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

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## INFORMATION ON THE YUGOSLAV ARMED FORCES

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## GROUND FORCES

Military Districts

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The headquarters of the Second Military District is located in a private residence in Susak on the road to Trsat. The commanding officer is a captain.

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The headquarters of the First Military District is located in Rijeka in the via Mazzini. Citizens called up by the army, who are residents of Rijeka, are supposed to have their medical examinations here. The Second Military District mentioned above is subordinate to the First Military District.

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The source believes that there was noticeable confusion in the procedures followed by the headquarters of the Military District of Rijeka in June 1950. This confusion permitted the source to appear 6 days late in answer to the call back to service and to return home immediately afterward without going into service, as a result of his not knowing the language. During the rest of his sojourn in Rijeka, the Military District seemed unaware that he did not appear for service.

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The headquarters of the Military District of Tolmin is located in the former Dante Alighieri Square in Tolmin in a four-story building adjoining the back of the former Regina Hotel. Captain Cankar is the commanding officer. Second Lieutenant Colia is another officer stationed here.

An unidentified KNOJ Command is located in the former Vittorio Emanuele III Square in Tolmin. The unit is composed of about 50 soldiers, commanded by a major. A guard, armed with an automatic PPSH submachine gun with drum, is stationed at the entrance.

An army command is located in the Italian mayoralty in Tolmin. Second Lieutenant Bressan is commanding officer. About 30 soldiers armed with Italian-type carbines are stationed there.

A KNOJ unit of about 10-15 soldiers occupies a building in Tolmin, located in the former 28 Ottobre Street at No 5, the second house to the left as one enters Tolmin. First Lt Janco Radossalevic is commanding officer. The political commissar is a second lieutenant. The unit is armed with German Mauser rifles, and Soviet PPSH submachine guns with drum.

An infantry unit occupies the barracks located 2 kilometers from Volce on the Volce-Cicina highway. The commanding officer is a Slovenian captain. Other officers are a political commissar and first or second lieutenants. The unit has 12-millimeter light machine guns of various types (Italian, German, and Czechoslovak), 16 mounted Degtyarev antitank guns about 2 meters long, an unidentified number of Soviet DP machine guns; and German-type Mauser rifles. The unit has 10-12 trucks and about ten horses. The barracks is surrounded by a 3-meter-high wall.

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The headquarters of the Military District of Idrija is located in a two-story structure in Pisednova Street. The Idrija post office is on the ground floor. This district is under the jurisdiction of the Military District of Ljubljana. The commanding officer is a second lieutenant, assisted by a sergeant major and a graduate of a military school.

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The headquarters of the Military District of Zadar is located in the Prefecture in Zadar. A captain was observed there.

An infantry unit is located in Erpelle Cosina. An acquaintance, whose name the source has forgotten, was on military duty there. The source remembers the military post number as being No 56/185.

The following barracks are located in Zadar. The Cadorna barracks are located in 19 Divija Street (formerly Malta Street). The source does not know the specialty of the troops quartered there. He observed seven or eight artillery pieces with a barrel length of 2.5-3 meters, mounted on rubber-tired wheels. The Diaz barracks are located in 19 Divija Street and the Vittorio Emanuele barracks are located in Regina Elena Park.

A military hospital is located in Zadar in Regina Elena Park, in a building belonging to the former Vittorio Emanuele barracks.

Premilitary courses for women are given at the Cadorna barracks in Zadar. They are attended by unmarried women from 17 years up, but the source does not know the exact age limits, and by married women without children. Classes are

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held four times a week from 1900 to 2100 hours. All those enrolled are obliged to attend under penalty of exclusion from work or loss of food ration cards. Courses are given in manual of arms and the use of gas masks. Italian carbines are used in training. Teachers are army officers.

For about a month, it has been forbidden to sound sirens in Zadar. Before this prohibition, the "Sapri" Rope Factory, the Tobacco Factory, the Maraschino Factory, and the "Mardesic" Factory for Sardines in Oil used sirens.

Every day, two or three twin-engine aircraft and sometimes one small biplane fly over Zadar. Formations of more than three aircraft have not been noted.

The source has heard there is an unidentified naval unit in Sveti Mihovil.

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The [headquarters] of the Military District of Jesenice is located in an isolated two-story structure about 150 meters east of the Jesenice railroad station. The commanding officer is a captain.

The Army Command of Jesenice has its headquarters in the same building. The commanding officer is a second lieutenant.

Some specialist units are stationed in Jesenice.

About 300 industrial militia are quartered in a structure in the interior of the Jesenice Ironworks (Zeljezarna Jesenice). The unit is charged with the internal and external surveillance of the plant. Patrols are on duty during the night. Personal identification is required of all workers. The unit is armed with ordinary repeating rifles. Their commanding officer is a captain.

An unidentified number of men, wearing uniforms similar to militia uniforms, make up the firemen's unit for the plant. They are quartered in the plant area, and armed with ordinary repeating rifles.

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The headquarters of the Military District of Sturte delle Fusine [Fuzina?] is located in the former customs barracks. The commanding officer is a major. A major, a captain, a second lieutenant, and four noncommissioned officers are attached to the headquarters.

The headquarters of a KNOJ Company (?) is located in the center of Solkan in a two-story civilian residence, 20 x 6 meters in dimensions.

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The [headquarters] of the Military District of Tolmin is located on the third floor of the left wing (looking toward the front) of the former Italian prefecture, in the center of Tolmin near the former Regina Hotel. The commanding officer is a captain. Personnel observed were a first lieutenant and three noncommissioned officers.

A KNOJ Battalion (?) Command is located in Tolmin in the former CC barracks in the principal square, near the post office. The commanding officer is a major. Attached to this command are two captains, five junior officers, and seven or eight noncommissioned officers.

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A KNOJ Company is stationed in a civilian residence on the northern edge of Volce, directly south of the road superintendent's house. The residence is two stories high and 12 x 10 meters in dimensions. The commanding officer is First Lieutenant Janko, a 25-year-old Croatian. The political commissar is a first lieutenant. Five noncommissioned officers were seen.

An unidentified command on the highway to Volce mentioned in Report No 1128 does not exist. Perhaps the existence of this command was inferred from the temporary presence in Tolmin of a major general and a colonel, who spent two nights in the first half of March 1951 in the former Reg'ua Hotel in Tolmin. The source learned of the last mentioned while he was engaged as a warehouseman near the hotel.

An infantry battalion (?) is quartered in the former Italian barracks located in Cighino. The battalion has ordinary Mauser repeating rifles, sub-machine guns with drum magazines, unidentified machine guns, Simonov anti-tank rifles, and Soviet 82- and 120-millimeter mortars.

A military bakery for the Tolmin garrison is located directly west of the highway to Dolla, about 350 meters from the Tolmin church. The bakery was formerly Italian.

The [headquarters] of the Military District of Zadar is located in Zadar, in the former prefecture on Calle Larga next to the church of St. Simon. Various officers of unidentified rank were observed.

A UDB Command is located in the former city police building in Zadar. The source reports from hearsay that the members of the UDB wear civilian clothes.

The headquarters of the Military District of Rijeka is located in Rijeka on the third floor of the former Palazzo Europa at No 1 Mazzini Street. The commanding officer is a captain who is aided by two junior officers.

About 700 infantrymen are quartered in a group of about 30 tarpaulin-covered wooden barracks, about 30 x 10 meters in size, in the Piopi area about 200 meters northwest of the new railroad bridge in Rijeka. The south side of the barracks along the railroad is enclosed by a wall about 2.5 meters high, while the other three sides are enclosed by barbed wire stretched on wooden posts. Ordinary repeating rifles of various types were observed here.

An infantry unit of undetermined strength is quartered in the former Macchi barracks in Rijeka. One lieutenant colonel and two or three majors have been observed there.

#### Infantry

A motorized infantry regiment is stationed in barracks northwest of Otocac.

The barracks consist of the following buildings, as designated on the following map:

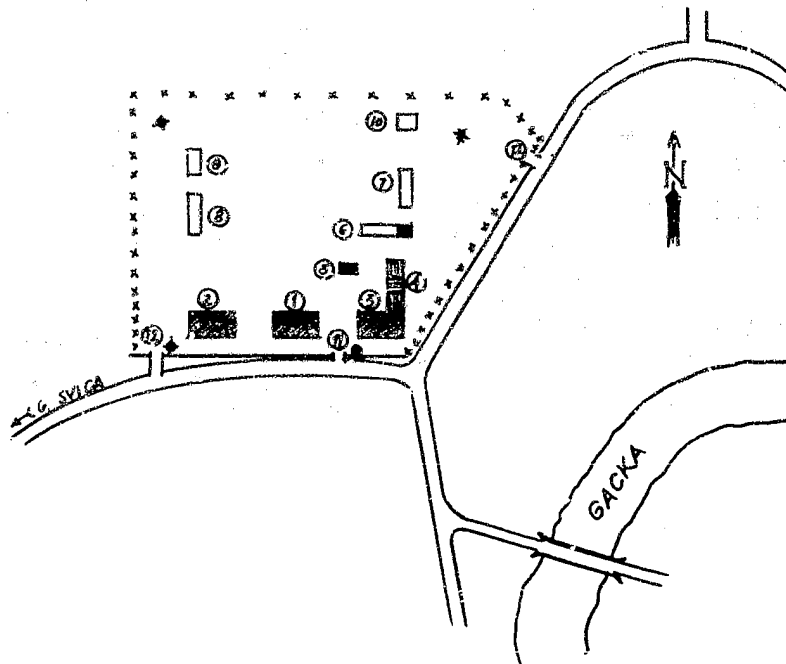
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## The Otocac Infantry Regiment Barracks



Map drawn to scale.

Legend

1. Regimental headquarters - officers' and noncommissioned officers' quarters.
  - 2, 3. Quarters for troops
  4. Kitchen and dining room for troops
  5. Guardhouse
  - 6, 7. Sheds for shelter of motor vehicles
  8. Shed for shelter of mortars
  9. Workshop for repair of motor vehicles, armory, storehouse, etc.
  10. Underground fuel tank
  11. Troop entrance
  12. Motor vehicle entrance
- Day guard only  
 \* Day and night guard

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No 1 is a two-story building, about 100 x 50 meters in dimensions, which contains quarters for officers and noncommissioned officers on the first floor, with regimental headquarters offices on the second floor.

No 2 and 3 are used as quarters for troops.

No 4 is a 120- x 20-meter structure containing the kitchen and dining room for troops.

No 5 is a 8- x 6-meter masonry building which is a guardhouse.

No 6 is a 80- x 12-meter cement shed for motor vehicles. A room 10 meters long as wide as the shed has been constructed by walling off space at the eastern end of the shed; this is used as a warehouse for spare parts for motor vehicles, inner tubes, etc.

No 7 is a 90- x 12-meter tar-paper-roofed wooden building, where motor vehicles are parked.

No 8 is a tar-paper-roofed wooden building where 120-millimeter mortars are stored.

No 9 is a 50- x 10-meter masonry structure, which is subdivided by internal walls into a regimental armory, workshop for repair of weapons and motor vehicles, and warehouse for work equipment, such as shovels, pickaxes, and wheelbarrows.

No 10 is an underground fuel tank covered with a layer of earth 50 centimeters thick, shaped like a 4- x 3-meter rectangle.

These barracks are enclosed by a 1.2-meter-high stockade on the south, and by a wire fence on the other three sides.

About 600 recruits are quartered in building No 2 and about 280 soldiers of senior grade in building No 3. The senior-grade soldiers are divided into a communications company (radio, telegraph, and telephone) of 200 men and a scout company of 80 men.

Recruits are armed with ordinary Mauser repeating rifles, while the unit as a whole has about twenty 120-millimeter Soviet mortars at its disposition. The last named were identified from a collection of photographs.

Senior-grade soldiers are armed with PPSH submachine guns, Schweizer submachine guns, and ordinary repeating rifles. The communications company has an undetermined number of field telephones of various make, and six or seven field radios of Yugoslav, Soviet, and British make.

The regiment has about 30 Ford, Dodge, and Chevrolet trucks for hauling mortars and transporting troops.

As a member of the scout company, the source participated for a short period in regular combat training, gun practice, political education, etc. Special instruction was given in the use of the compass, topographic maps, enemy interrogation, etc. The source is not able to particularize because he did not know Croatian and had to participate passively.

The source noted a munitions depot in Vrhovine. The depot is attached to the regiment described above.

A food warehouse is located in a 30- x 15-meter three-story building in the central part of Otocac. A warehouse containing straw and fodder is located nearby in a wooden tar-paper-roofed shed.

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An unidentified unit of 300-400 infantry is quartered in barracks located on the periphery of Pec, directly west of the highway to the south. The barracks consist of four or five masonry buildings enclosed by a 2-meter-high wall, making a frontal enclosure of 150-200 meters.

A unit of approximately 100 men is quartered in a former convent near the Catholic Church in Pec. This convent is a tall two-story building approximately 20 x 8 meters in dimensions. Weapons observed included ordinary repeating rifles, submachine guns with drum magazines, and automatic rifles which seemed to be Italian Breda rifles.

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The 28th Infantry Regiment of about 1,800 men is quartered in barracks in Klana. The barracks consist of a four-story structure, 40 x 40 meters in area, where the regimental command is located; a four-story structure 50 x 15 meters in area used for quarters for troops; a structure of unidentified dimensions used for the kitchen, and three 45- x 15-meter masonry buildings used for stables. The entire area is surrounded by a wall 2.5 meters high. The commanding officer is a major. The military post number is 2890.

The source, recalled for 2 months of military training on 17 July 1950, was put on leave status on 17 August. Assigned to the 28th Infantry Regiment, the source was assigned to a company made up entirely of personnel who had been recalled to service. He had no contact either in the barracks or in training with the other units in the regiment.

The 28th Infantry Regiment is made up of three battalions, 400 men each. Weapons include a gun of unidentified type and caliber, which is used alternately by units in training; machine guns of various types, ordinary repeating rifles, and antitank Degtyarev and Simonov guns, three of which are assigned to each 100 men.

The company of recalled personnel consists of about 100 men, commanded by a first lieutenant. It has two platoons of riflemen and one platoon of antitank gunners. The former have ordinary Mauser repeating rifles, while the latter has three antitank Simonov guns. All the soldiers in the company, except the company leader, have PPSH submachine guns. The commanding officer of the antitank platoon is Second Lieutenant Rafaelovic. The military post number is 2890/4.

The source participated in a course covering the use of the square in combat, assembly and disassembly of weapons, gunnery, preparation for field defense, and political education.

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The headquarters of the 13th or 15th Division Command is located in Pristina in a white four-story building, 70 x 30 meters in dimensions which is enclosed by a wooden stockade 1.5 meters high along the entrance side, by a wall on two other sides, and an iron railing on the fourth side. The commanding officer, a colonel, is a Montenegrin.

This command has an infantry regiment with headquarters in Pristina, an infantry regiment with headquarters in Pec, an infantry regiment with headquarters in Prizen, and an unidentified regiment with headquarters in Djakovica.

This information was learned by the source on the occasion of a journey to Pristina in November 1950, when he journeyed there on business concerning the release of a passport.

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An infantry regiment of 1,500 men has its headquarters in Pec. The regiment is quartered in two barracks located north and west of Pec. The source observed that the regiment receives training in the use of ordinary repeating rifles, various submachine guns, an unidentified type of machine gun, and six or seven artillery guns with barrels about 2.5 meters long of unidentified caliber. Each of the last-named guns is hauled by six horses or a track.

Seven or eight Praha trucks and about 50 medium and small horses were observed.

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Toward the end of February 1951, columns of auto-borne troops passed through Rijeka over a period of several nights. The source heard at second hand that these troops were the 26th Infantry Division, with command headquarters in Villa del Nevoso. They were being transferred to the interior.

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In February 1951, an infantry unit of about 1,000 men was transferred to an unidentified place in the interior of Yugoslavia. The unit had been quartered in Mucici in the Italian barracks of the former 26th Regiment of GAP Infantry.

The barracks mentioned were occupied during the first 10 days of April by a school for automobile drivers. About 20 families of officers and noncommissioned officers arrived at the school. The source reported that they were from Ilirska Ribnica.

NAVAL FORCES

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The home station troops in the garrison on Lastovo Island are a part of the Southern Adriatic Command with headquarters in Tivat.

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The headquarters of the UOR (Utvrdeni Balski Rejon, Fortified Coastal Rajon) is located on Brioni Island. All its units are under the jurisdiction of the Naval Command in Pula.

The 3d UOR headquarters is located in the old Monte Asino Fort in Mali Losinj. The commanding officer is a captain, but the source saw a major there in April 1951. The military police officer is a captain.

The 3d UOR unit has three coastal batteries, stationed on Monte Asino, Cigale, and Premuda Island, respectively, and an unidentified marine unit. Each battery has an antiaircraft battery, a company of marines, a photoelectric platoon, and a telemeter platoon. The 1st Battery has four German 88-millimeter submachine guns and three 150-millimeter guns. The last named are not used but are in position to deceive observers. The 2d Battery has four 76-millimeter Italian antiaircraft guns. The 3d Battery has four 57-millimeter British-type antiaircraft guns, information on which was learned at second hand. The 1st and 2d Batteries also have four 20-millimeter Breda machine guns, and the 1st Platoon of the 3d Battery has two 20-millimeter Breda machine guns. A reserve of 40 rounds of ammunition is near each of these machine guns.

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A 150-centimeter photoelectric unit, a 100-centimeter photoelectric unit, and a horizontal, 2-meter-long German-type telemeter are located on Monte Asino.

Barracks to be used for quarters for marine units are under construction near Skopcanje bay in Mali Losinj.

Coast guard duties in Mali Losinj devolve on the Naval KNOJ, whose members wear naval uniforms and caps with the inscription "Narodna Obrana" (National Defense). The KNOJ unit has a 45-knot-per-hour US motorboat, armed with a 50-millimeter gun on the prow, and a 12-millimeter machine gun on the command bridge.

The Naval Academy is located in Divulje, where it was transferred in 1947 from Dubrovnik. The course is for 4 years for SM [combat?] officers and for 3 years for service officers, such as machinists and specialists. The first course given in 1947 had 70 student SM officers and 200-300 student service officers.

A Naval Reserve Officers' School is located in Divulje. The source said about this school in the daily press. He also heard about the school from a shoemaker whose son attended the school.

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A battalion of 350 marines is quartered in barracks in Baia Mandalina. The commanding officer is an army captain. The battalion is composed exclusively of various classes who have been recalled for 2 months' training, which they are obliged to do every year. The battalion is composed of four companies, each of which is composed of four platoons. The 1st and 2d companies are rifle companies of 100 men each. The 3d company has 80 men and is an automatic arms company. The 4th company has 70 men and is a communications company. Each company is commanded by a junior army officer.

The rifle companies have ordinary repeating rifles of various types, and eight 80-millimeter mortars of various types per platoon. Each member of the automatic arms company has a PPSH submachine gun and the company has four Breda machine guns. The communications company has ordinary repeating rifles of various types, field telephones, and signal flags.

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The pay is 100 dinars monthly.

During the training period, the source participated in regular training on the use of the square formation in combat, close-order drill, etc.

[redacted] that this battalion is not an organic unit, but was organized exclusively for training men who have been recalled to service. In case of mobilization, this unit probably would be assigned to other units.

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An unidentified naval command headquarters is located in the former Ambassador Hotel in Split. The commanding officer is Admiral Cernik [redacted]

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An unidentified naval command is located in the old port captaincy in Obala Marsala Tito in Zadar. The commanding officer, a major, [redacted] An unidentified number of sailors, armed with Italian carbines, are stationed there, but no ships are stationed there. From time to time, some coastal motor-boats, MAS, and torpedo boats are at the disposition of the naval command for demonstration purposes.

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AIR FORCE

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The headquarters of the Supreme Command of the Air Force, located on Marsal Tito Street in Belgrade, occupies premises marked with the letter "G" for Guard. The main entrance, however, is on the side facing Sovjetske Armije Square.

A new airfield has been under construction in Nova Pazova since early in 1948. The new airfield is to be combined with a seaplane base under construction on the Danube River.

Shaped like a trapezoid, with a grassy flat foundation, the airfield is located about 500 meters southeast of Nova Pazova adjacent to the Belgrade-Nova Pazova highway, from which it stretches to the right bank of the Danube River and reaches the southern end of Novi Banovci on the northern side. The airfield is fenced with wire netting and wire stretched on posts about 2 meters high.

Up to November 1950, the following buildings were under construction or had been completed:

1. Masonry and brick 100- x 20-meter building roofed with corrugated "salonit" [trade name?] slabs. The building is divided into garage and machine shop. About 20 shelters for motor vehicles are provided in the garage.
2. Three masonry 40- x 12-meter buildings, roofed as the building above. The installation of electrical and water equipment and window and door fittings has not yet been completed. The source believes it is highly probable that these buildings are to be used for lodgings for personnel.
3. Three iron hangars, 80 meters long, 50 meters wide, and 15 meters high, on which only the iron framework is finished. The sides and roof are to be covered with corrugated sheet iron.
4. Three masonry buildings like those described under item 2 above on which construction has been completed, but not the installations.
5. Square four-story building with a central inside court; each side on the outside measures about 120 meters. Preparatory work for inside installations is under way. The airport headquarters and other offices are to be located in this building.
6. Two three-story 80- x 20-meter buildings, roofed with corrugated "salonit" slabs, are complete except for door and window frames and inside installations.

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7. From a distance, the source saw an earth embankment 2-3 meters high and about 20 meters long, which he believes is one side of a semiunderground fuel depot. The source has noted the continuous arrival and departure of gasoline trucks in this area.

Up to November 1950, the source saw only one runway under construction, 800 meters from the west side of the airfield. The runway ran from west to east. To date, it is 16 meters wide (made of two parallel rows of 8- x 6-meter concrete blocks) and 2 kilometers long. The source reports from hearsay that additional rows of blocks are to be added. He has, however, seen no preparation for such addition. The runway is to be extended to the right bank of the Danube River, where a seaplane base is under construction.

The airfield guard consists of about 100 aviators, who are quartered in a temporary barrack in the southwest corner of the field.

Three German Junker-52 aircraft engines, packed in regulation crates, are stored in the open in the area behind the two hangars north of the runway.

The source reports from hearsay that the airfield is to be used for flying units and for experiments and testing for the Supreme Command of the Air Force in Zemun, leaving the Zemun airfield exclusively for civilian aviation.

A seaplane base is under construction on the Danube River at the eastern edge of the airfield described above. The ground level here is about 20 meters higher than the water level.

As of November 1950, two underground reinforced-concrete shelters with openings of about 80 meters, a depth of 300 meters, and a height of 10 meters were under construction. The side walls are to be about 2.5 meters thick and the arch about 3 meters. When completed, the shelters will be covered with a 7-meter-thick layer of earth, bringing them to the same level as the airfield and camouflaged like it.

In November 1950, construction had scarcely passed the beginning stage. The source reports from hearsay that it is not improbable that the underground shelters may also be used as shelters for airfield aircraft, utilizing specially prepared entrances on the side close to the Danube.

The "Napret" Military Construction Enterprise of Belgrade is doing the construction on the airfield and sea base, using 500-600 civilians and 200 soldiers from labor battalions. Work is divided into two shifts, from 0600 to 1400 hours and from 1400 to 2200 hours. Night work is done with the help of searchlights.

The source reports from hearsay that the airfield and sea base are to be completed before the end of 1951.

The source, a chauffeur for the 5th Company of the 4th Labor Battalion of the "Napret" Military Construction Enterprise, often went to the airfield to transport building materials.

In 1950, two 4-story buildings about 60 x 12 meters in dimensions were built to house the families of officers attached to the Supreme Command of the Air Force in Zemun. These buildings are located on Vrtlaraska Ulica.

The following is a map of the airfield and sea base.

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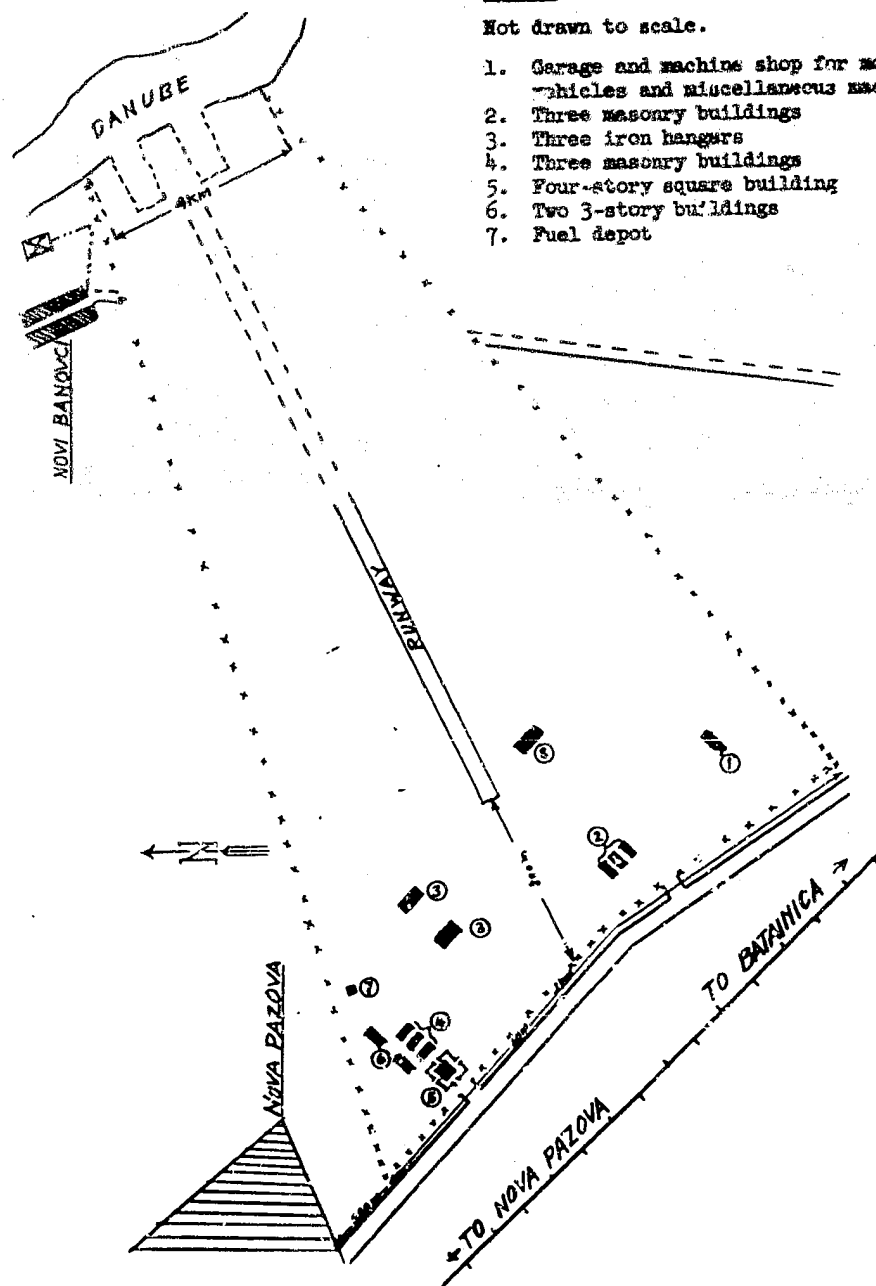
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Legend

Not drawn to scale.

1. Garage and machine shop for motor vehicles and miscellaneous machines
2. Three masonry buildings
3. Three iron hangars
4. Three masonry buildings
5. Four-story square building
6. Two 3-story buildings
7. Fuel depot



Airfield and Sea Base at Nova Pazova

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A military airfield, with about 20-25 hangars and barracks, is located in Donji Zemunik. About 20 aircraft, consisting of Spitfires and Serbian-made aircraft, are stationed here. These include fighters, two-engine bombers of unidentified type, and old unidentified biplanes. Formations of not more than three aircraft, usually biplanes, frequently fly over Zadar. An unidentified number of young students are attending the airfield's school for pilots. Numerous acts of sabotage occur both on the ground and in the air.

A radio station for communication with aircraft is located on the eastern side of the Borgo Erizzo-Casa Rosa highway, about 100 meters in front of Torrente del Cimitero.

The station can be recognized by three 30- to 35-meter high iron pillars, arranged in a triangle, one side of which faces the highway. The sides of the triangle are about 60 meters long. The three pillars are connected by antennas. In the center of the triangle is a structure 6 x 3 x 3 meters in dimensions, which is roofed with a gabled corrugated iron roof. A barbed-wire fence surrounds the station. The commanding officer is unknown, but nine airmen were observed here. The radio station is guarded by an airman armed with an Italian rifle.

MILITARY TRAINING

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The Reserve Officers' Coast Artillery School is located in Musile. The school has about 250 students. The course is for 8-9 months. The school has four 76/35 Italian guns, two 88/35 German guns, two 90/53 Italian guns, one 88/35 German submarine gun, and four 20-millimeter Breda machine guns. Students are reserve noncommissioned officers and military students of all categories. Instructors are reserve officers, former members of the Royal Army or officers who have been recalled for the course. Maj Adam Dupalo, political commissar of the military zone of Pula is political commissar.

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The Naval Noncommissioned Officers' School was operating in September 1947 in Divulje, but was transferred on that date to Pula.

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It is near the sports field. It is supposed to occupy the electromechanical sections of an unidentified building or the former Italian military hospital. The command of the school is supposed to occupy a three-story masonry structure near the aforementioned hospital.

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60-80 junior officers, captains, and majors went almost daily to the area directly north of Dolac and stayed from 0800 hours to 1200-1300 hours. Each officer had a small plank mounted on a tripod, probably for making topographic surveys. The source did not note any instruments. The source reports that rumors circulating in the area indicated that these officers were officers who had been recalled to service.

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[REDACTED]

A school for specialist naval workers (motorists, mechanics, electricians, carpenters, etc.) has its headquarters in Pula in the former barracks of the 5th Bersaglieri. About 2,000 students are enrolled. Classes are held at the headquarters of the school and the Naval Arsenal.

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

An automobile drivers' school has its headquarters in the Italian barracks of the former GAF 26th Infantry Regiment in Mucici. The school was transferred there in the first 10 days of April 1951. About 500 students are attending the school.

About 100 motor vehicles, with a capacity of 25-30 passengers, were noted. Almost daily a column of motor vehicles, with six to eight soldiers on each vehicle, drove away from the school to make a round of Rijeka, Susak, Mali Sneznik, etc., for training purposes.

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

A preliminary course for women is being given in the former GIL residence in ulica Molotova in Zadar. The director of the course is Navy major, 43 years old, who is the naval command officer in Zadar. He is assisted by an army major who is about 40 years old. Instructors are political commissars. All women from 16-35 years of age attend this course, except married women with children. The course is given four mornings a week from 2000 to 2200 hours. Students do not wear military uniforms, but wear insignia denoting rank on the left sleeve. Italian rifles, used for instruction, are brought every Sunday to the firing range in Borgo Erizzo, where participants faithful to the government practice firing with real cartridges, while others use blank cartridges.

[REDACTED] soldiers stationed in Zadar are complaining of the frequency and severity of training, strict discipline, meager and poor food, and the old, shabby uniforms they are forced to wear.

50X1-HUM

MILITARY DEPOTS

[REDACTED]

A depot for naval torpedoes and artillery missiles is located in a cave near Fisella. This cave consists of five or six reinforced-concrete areas, 10 x 4 x 25 meters in dimensions, with a vaulted ceiling, which are arranged in a row and connected by a corridor. These torpedoes were produced by the torpedo factory in Rijeka. A workshop for the repair of torpedoes is in an annex to the depot.

50X1-HUM

A depot for naval artillery missiles is located in a cave in Vergorola. This consists of a single reinforced-concrete area 10 x 5 x 2.5 meters in dimensions, with a vaulted ceiling, which area is located near the depot described above.

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

A depot of explosives [detonators] for mines is stored in an underground structure, 20 x 15 meters in dimensions, located in Sveta Katarina. These explosives, stored in containers, are provided by the "Kamnik" Factory. The depot is guarded by a member of the Industrial Militia.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

[REDACTED]

About one hundred 200-liter gasoline drums, and forty to fifty 10- to 20-liter oil drums are located in the open in Postojna. From time to time, the source has observed civilian motor vehicles taking away drums and leaving an equal number of empties. The fuel area is guarded by a member of the Militia.

In the immediate neighborhood, two pits 6 x 6 x 7 meters in dimensions are being excavated. These pits are to hold two tanks each, each tank to have a capacity of 200 hectoliters. The source also reports that six other tanks of the same capacity are to be located in the same area.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a munitions depot is located between S. Antonio [Sveti Anton] and Boccagnazzo.

50X1-HUM

A fuel depot is located on the periphery of Zadar, near the "Ribnik" Fish Oil and Soap Factory (Tvornica Ribnik Ulja i Sapuna). The director of the depot is Miko Jovic, 35-36 years old. Three workers are employed at the depot, one of whom does delivery work, while the other two do manual labor. Gasoline, petroleum, oil, and kerosene are stored there. These are supplied by underground pipeline from Zadar Harbor, where tankers [REDACTED] are unloaded. A guardhouse manned by 13 soldiers is located in the depot. Three guards, armed with tommy guns with drum and unidentified belt, are on guard duty. A 2-meter-high wall surrounds the depot. The depot is dark at night.

50X1-HUM

A repair shop is located in the former drill ground in Regina Elena Park in Zadar. Twenty 3-seat Dodge trucks and five or six unidentified US trucks are being repaired here. The shop is surrounded by an iron fence and guarded by a guard at the entrance.

A munitions depot, enclosed by a 3-meter-high fence, is located 2 kilometers from Zadar on the Zadar-Murvica highway. The depot occupies an area 190 meters long and 140 meters wide. Access to the depot is by 280 meters of hard-surface dirt road from the Zadar-Murvica highway. About eleven 9- x 4- x 4-meter, asymmetrically of shaped structures with gabled roofs were noted as the source passed by.

Munitions in the depot include 5-kilogram German antitank guns, unidentified antitank and other guns, hand grenades, machine guns, rifles, detonators, detonating cords, and cartridges.

A 7- x 6- x 3-meter masonry structure with a flat roof, located south of the depot a few meters from the road leading to the depot, is the guardhouse. About 15 men constitute the guard. Four guards are stationed at each corner of the depot. Food is brought to the guards by truck from an unidentified neighboring barrack.

#### LABOR BATTALIONS

[REDACTED]

A labor battalion is quartered in wooden barracks near the "3 Maj" Shipyard in Rijeka. The commanding officer is Captain Mammola, who was assigned in September 1949 to replace the former commanding officer, Capt Jera Ciorkolo.

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

The battalion is composed of about 1,000 men, who are divided into four companies of 250 men each. Each company is commanded by a junior officer. The source served in the 3d Company, whose commanding officer was Alois Turk.

The military post number is 74/C.

Members of the battalion are paid 20 dinars daily, except on holidays and days when they are absent from work. The schedule for the day is as follows: arise at 0430 hours, cleanup and gymnastics from 0430-0500, work from 0500 to 1700, with an hour off for the first meal from 1200 to 1300, political education from 1800 to 1900, and second meal at 2000 hours.

The battalion is employed in various kinds of work at the "3 Maj" Shipyard, the torpedo factory, the port, etc. The 3d Company is assigned to loading and unloading merchant ships in Rijeka Harbor. Work is done by squadrons of eight to ten men.

Military instruction is given on Sunday morning from 0800 to 1200 hours. Each man is given a rifle or ordinary repeating rifle, usually of Italian make. Instruction revolves around gymnastics, close-order drill, and the use of the square in combat.

50X1-HUM

The 4th Labor Battalion has about 400 men, who are quartered in five unfenced temporary barracks, located near the Stara Bila railroad station. This battalion is under the jurisdiction and for the use of the "Petar Meceva" Military Enterprise (Vojno Podozece "Petar Meceva") in Travnik. The commanding officer of the battalion is First Lieutenant Juras and the political commissar is a second lieutenant. The battalion is not distinguished by a military post number.

The battalion is made up of four companies of about 100 men each. Each company is divided into four platoons of 25 men each, each platoon being commanded by a graduate of a military institution. No weapons are assigned to troops, but five ordinary repeating rifles of Austro-Hungarian origin are for the use of the guard.

The battalion officers (one for each company) are temporary officers, called back to service for 2 months, who are replaced by new officers every 60 days. No military instruction is given to members of the battalion. The battalion has six or seven Chevrolet trucks, which are used for transport of materials.

Medical assistance is rendered by a military man, who is not a doctor. The sick are transported to the military hospital in Sarajevo.

Clothing consists of discards from the army.

Food is poor and poorly prepared; it is brought from Travnik and cooked in the battalion barracks.

The pay is 600 dinars per month for 8 hours of work per day. The battalion is working on the construction of eight to ten 2-story private dwellings 10 x 6 meters in size, and on the widening and repair of the Travnik-Vitez highway.

The "Petar Meceva" Military Enterprise has three other battalions assigned to it. These are the 1st Battalion in Kasapovici and the 2d or 3d Battalion in Vitez, and the 3d or 2d Battalion in Banja Luka. The battalion in Kasapovici is working on the construction of private residences and on the widening and repair

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50X1-HUM

of the Travnik-Kasapovici highway. The battalion in Vitez is employed in the stone quarry on the production of stone, rubble, and sand for the 1st and 4th Battalions. The source does not know what work the battalion in Banja Luka is doing.

The four battalions mentioned are assigned to the Travnik area to improve it, as it is very backward. Dwellings are under construction because most of the inhabitants are living in miserable huts.

Troops and officers are recruited by recalling men to service. Troops are recalled for indefinite periods of service, depending on the work under way.

A labor battalion is quartered in barracks in Dolac. The barracks consist of five wooden buildings, three of which are 45 x 10 meters in dimensions and two are 30 x 15 meters.

The battalion is made up of three companies of 100-120 men in each. The commanding officer is a captain, a native of Herzegovina, who is 35 years old. The political commissar is a captain, a native of Herzegovina, who is 28-30 years old. First Lt Svetozar Bojanic, 25 years old, is commanding officer of the 1st Company.

The battalion has only ten ordinary Mauser repeating rifles, which are used for guard duty.

The platoon commanders are all soldiers [regular Army].

The headquarters of the 4th Labor Battalion, utilized by the No 4 Shipyard of the "Napret" Military Construction Enterprise (Vojno Građevinsko Poduzeće "Napret") in Belgrade, is located in Sarajevska Ulica, Belgrade. The commanding officer is a captain. The strength of the battalion is undetermined, because it varies according to work on hand and men available.

The battalion consists of five companies. The 1st Company is quartered near battalion headquarters. the 2d at Pancevo, the 3d in Banja, the 4th in Belgrade, and the 5th in Zemun. The source served with the 5th Company, hence cannot state definitely how the other companies were employed.

The 5th Company, consisting of 170-180 men who have been recalled to service or have served in foreign armies, is quartered in various buildings as they are built. The commanding officer is 2d Lt Josip Lazo, who succeeded 1st Lt Vuk Bubanja in April 1950. The political commissar is 2d Lt Borivoja Grbic. No weapons have been distributed to the troops. Five or six Mauser repeating rifles of Yugoslav make have been issued for guard duty at work and at company quarters.

Soldiers are sent directly from various districts to the company and put to work at once without undergoing any military training. Uniforms and clothing issued are those discarded by regular army units. Food is scarce and poorly prepared. The bread ration has been reduced from 800 grams in 1949 to 450 in 1950. Pay is 100 Dinars per month. Troops work about 10 hours a day, but must also unload construction materials at night.

The company has 15 Chevrolet, Ford and GMC trucks for the transport of material. These trucks were also used for work in which the company is not engaged.

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50X1-HUM

The company was engaged in the construction of buildings to house military units and for workshops.

50X1-HUM

A labor battalion command of undetermined strength, employed by the Military Construction Enterprise (Vojno Građevinsko Poduzeće) in Rijeka, commanded by a major, has its headquarters in the former Italian Macchi barracks.

The 1st Labor Battalion, with headquarters in the same barracks, is composed of men who have been recalled to military service for 2-6 months. The commanding officer is Captain Babic. First Lieutenant Belica is assigned to barracks duty. The battalion has about 200 men divided into two companies of 100 men each. They are assigned to construction work on houses, streets, and manual labor in stations, shipyards, etc. They are paid 600 dinars per month.

A labor unit is quartered in the Tarsato barracks in Rijeka.

An unidentified labor battalion is detailed to Delnice.

50X1-HUM

The "Ivo Lavcevic" Labor Battalion is quartered in barracks 4 kilometers north of the shipyard in Split. The barracks, enclosed by a barbed-wire fence 3 meters high, are made of wood, are semicircular shape and are 20 x 8 x 13 meters in dimensions. One barrack is assigned to command and service troops; nine barracks are quarters for troops, two barracks are kitchen quarters, and one barrack is for prisoners. About 200 persons are assigned to each barrack.

The battalion is composed of about 3,000 soldiers, who are assigned to work on the stone quarry located behind the arsenal. Maj Milan Dodeg is commanding officer of the battalion. Maj Ivo Vrecalo is political commissar. The battalion is divided into six companies, each one of which is commanded by a first or second lieutenant. A political commissar is assigned to each company. The commanding officer of the 5th Company is First Lieutenant Antolovic; the political commissar is 2d Lt Dane Sarlia. The battalion has no arms. Its address is V.P. Comando 56 VGP "Ivo Lavcevic," Split. Rations include vegetable soup and sometimes a piece of meat. A unit of soldiers is quartered in the barracks. They are armed with Mauser rifles, commanded by a sergeant, and are assigned to guard duty.

50X1-HUM

A labor battalion, assigned to the "Ivan Lavcevic" Military Construction Enterprise (Vojno Građevinsko Poduzeće "Ivan Lavcevic"), is quartered in barracks in Split. The barracks consist of four wooden structures, 30 x 10 meters in dimensions, with an arched sheet-iron roof. A guard armed with an ordinary repeating rifle is stationed at the entrance. The directorate of the enterprise is located in a four-story building, 50 x 20 meters in dimensions, in the center of the plant area. The director is a major, about 45 years old, who was a former mason, said to have the surname or nickname of Petica. The political commissar is a major. The directorate includes eight shipyards: in Korcula, Šibenik, Vis, Susak, Dubrovnik, Kotorška Boka, Split, and Mostar.

50X1-HUM

The automobile repair shop and machine-tool shop of the "Ivan Lavcevic" Enterprise is located in Split. The director is Captain Sivic, who is about 36 years old. About 200 civilian workers and 60 men, who have been recalled to military duty, are employed.

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50X1-HUM

The following buildings are shown on the accompanying map:

No 1 is a wooden barrack, 20 x 8 meters in dimensions, which houses the office.

No 2 is a wooden barrack, 20 x 8 meters in dimensions, containing the carpentry shop. Only hand tools are available.

No 3 is a two-story masonry structure, 20 x 10 meters in dimensions, where various materials, such as electric wire, construction iron, spare parts for engines, and machine tools, etc., are stored.

No 4 is a wooden barrack, 30 x 12 meters in dimensions, housing the machine shop. In the shop are three horizontal lathes, two drilling machines, one milling machine, and one planer.

No 5 is a shed used as a shelter for motor vehicles being repaired.

No 6 is a wooden barrack, 30 x 10 meters in dimensions, where a carpentry shop containing hand tools is located.

No 7 is a wooden barrack, the same size as No 6, where a carpentry shop, containing a circular saw and some hand tools, is located.

No 8 is a wooden barrack, 15 x 10 meters in dimensions, where various tools for use of the workshop are stored.

No 9 is a wooden barrack, 20 x 15 meters in dimensions, used as a shelter for motor vehicles.

No 10 consists of a unit for motor repair and for soldering with electricity, an ironwork unit, a lockwork unit, and a painting unit.

No 11 is a shed for storage of wood.

[See following page for map.]

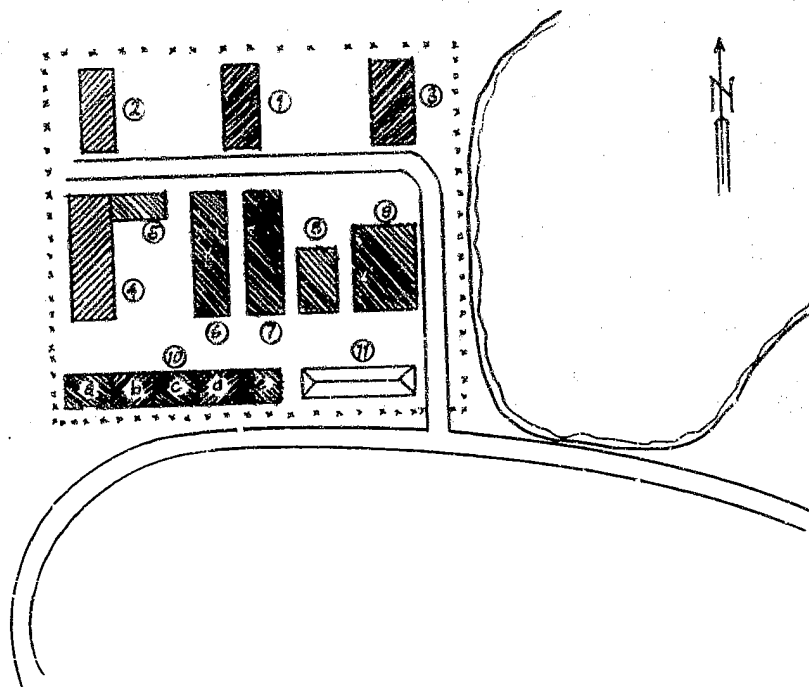
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The Automobile Repair and Machine-Tool Shop  
of the "Ivan Lavcevic" Enterprise in Split



Not drawn to scale.

Legend

1. Office
2. Carpentry shop
3. Warehouse
4. Machine shop
5. Shelter for motor vehicles
- 6, and 7. Carpentry shops
8. Warehouse
9. Shelter
10. Various units
  - a. Motor-repair unit
  - b. Ironwork unit
  - c. Lockwork unit
  - d. Tin unit
  - e. Painting unit
11. Shed for storage of wood

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50X1-HUM

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN DEFENSE

50X1-HUM

[redacted] fortification is in progress on the western coast of Premuda Island and on the western coast of Ilovik Island.

[redacted]

In Rijeka, an air alarm was tested from 1100 hours to 1200 hours on an unidentified holiday in December 1950. The alarm was sounded with three successive blasts, while the all-clear signal was sounded by a single long blast. The population reacted normally. Many firemen were observed at assigned places in various streets of the city.

[redacted]

Eight pieces of 150-millimeter-caliber artillery are emplaced at Veliko More on Lastovo Island. They are camouflaged so they are not visible from sea.

Coastal artillery units of undetermined strength are stationed on Lastovo Island near the fortress. They wear army uniforms with a five-pointed star on the left sleeve. There is an anchor in the middle of the star and a small gun below the star. The command headquarters for these units is located in Klanec.

[redacted]

A unit of the People's Militia is quartered in a five-story town house located in a public square in Plomin. The unit is made up of seven militiamen and a commanding officer, who is a sergeant major. They are armed with German Mauser rifles. The guard at the door is armed with a Biretta pistol. There is a prison in this establishment also.

[redacted]

Mine chambers are supposed to have been laid at the bridge between Susak and Rijeka.

[redacted]

Two machine-gun emplacements are located on an elevation north of the Susak-Draga highway. They are 1.7 meters high, 2.5-3 meters in diameter, have a domed roof, and are made of cement. The distance between the two emplacements is about 200 meters. An embrasure, 50 to 60 centimeters by 10 centimeters in dimensions, overlooks the road from an elevation of about 1.1 meters. Construction on these was done by soldiers. The source observed the emplacements while passing by on a truck. On his return journey the same day, he noted that they were covered with planks and that a guard was posted nearby.

[redacted]

An antiaircraft unit is quartered in the Cadorna barracks located at the corner of Ceraria and Casali streets in Zadar. Eight antiaircraft guns were noted next to the flagpole. These guns had 3- to 4-meter barrels, were of unidentified caliber, and were mounted on rubber-tired wheels.

An infantry unit occupies the Vittorio Veneto barracks located in Porta Tr Rafirma in Zadar. Two guards armed with Italian weapons were noted at the entrance.

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50X1-HUM

An artillery unit is quartered in the Regina Elena barracks located in the community park in Zadar. While passing through the park, the source observed two guards armed with Italian weapons. In the interior of the barracks, he noted three or four guns of unidentified caliber, which had barrels 6 meters long, and were mounted on rubber-tired wheels.

A People's Militia unit is located in the via San Demetrio in Zadar. [redacted] there are about 100 military personnel here.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

A Military Club (Dom Kultura) of the Yugoslav Army is located in the former Diaz barracks in Malta Street in Zadar. The club contains a ballroom, motion-picture theater, game room, bar, and library. Dances are given each Saturday from 2000 to 2400 hours, sometimes until 0100 and 0200 hours. Motion pictures consisting of US, Italian, and French films, are shown only on Sundays from 1400 to 2200 hours. Sometimes Soviet documentary films are shown. Civilians are admitted to dances and motion pictures.

Guards, armed with Italian weapons, are on duty at the entrance.

Three searchlights, covered with a cloth, were noted in Zadar near the street which connects the Regina Elena barracks with the machine shop located in the former drill grounds.

50X1-HUM

By April 1951, no antiaircraft shelters had been constructed in Rijeka. Reports were current that former shelters are to be repaired and put in order, but no work had been done on them up to that date.

50X1-HUM

An antiaircraft artillery unit of undetermined strength is quartered in Fort Musile near M. Musile. The source repeatedly noted 20 antiaircraft guns near the fort; they had barrels 2.5-3 meters long and were mounted on Praha trucks. Ten to twelve soldiers, who carried out firing instructions, were stationed near each gun.

An unidentified school for junior artillery officers has its headquarters in Fort Musile near M. Musile. Courses are for 4-5 months. Senior officers are instructors. Courses were suspended for 2-3 months during the summer, probably because of army camp training being held at that time. The school has been operating since 1949. The above information was furnished to the source by his father-in-law, who, at the beginning of 1949, went to the fort daily to collect garbage.

Coast artillery positions are located at Barbariga Rt, Penada Rt on Brionski Otoci, and Dugi Otok Ostrvo. The source reports he noted the positions when he was passing by on a steamer, but he does not know the number of guns emplaced because they were camouflaged with nets and branches. He learned from an acquaintance, who was recalled for military training for 2 months in 1950, that there are some wooden guns among the actual guns.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] the passage of about 100 motor vehicles of various types coming from Susak and headed for Matulje. Five or six men armed with ordinary repeating rifles were in every vehicle. These vehicles returned to their starting place on the same day.

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50X1-HUM

[redacted] some time in May 1951 a practice air alarm with sirens is to take place in Rijeka. The whole population will be obliged to retreat to civic shelters, which have already been provided. Anyone found walking around in the city during the air alert will be severely punished.

50X1-HUM

MISCELLANEOUS

50X1-HUM

Units stationed in Mali Losinj, armed with German-type weapons, have had them withdrawn and Yugoslav-made rifles substituted. These rifles are 9-caliber, have a five-round clip, wooden butt, a three-sectional fixed bayonet, a 20-henometer Mauser-type sight, and a firing range of 600-800 meters.

About half the noncommissioned officers [in Mali Losinj] have refused to reenlist after their military service was up, in spite of repeated invitations, lures, and promises from their superior officers.

About 1.8 percent of the officers [in Mali Losinj] are members of the Communist Party.

50X1-HUM

Tito's Guard, a unit of infantry and cavalry of about 2,000 men, is quartered in a barrack in Sumadiska Ulica near the cavalry school in Zemun. The source noted a three- or four-story building.

In the summer of 1950, a four-story building, 60 x 12 meters in dimensions, was constructed for the officers and families of Tito's Guard. This building is located in Vrtlaska Ulica in Zemun.

50X1-HUM

The headquarters of the UDB in Zagreb is located on Savska Cesta in a four-story building, which formerly housed a school. The commanding officer is a general. The source estimates that over 2,000 persons, including officers, agents, and employees, are employed here. The source has noted many automobiles parked in the vicinity, many of which were luxury cars made in the US.

The automobile repair shop for the UDB in Zagreb is located at 56 Savska Cesta about 100 meters from the headquarters of the UDB. The shop is equipped with four lathes, one cutting machine, one planing machine, and various other tools. The shop services about 50 automobiles and about 60 other motor vehicles used by the secret police of the city. About 60 workmen, all of whom are UDB agents, are employed in the shop.

50X1-HUM

Artillery barracks are located northeast of Zagreb in the Maksimir quarter near the zoological gardens. Surrounded by a wooden stockade, the barracks consist of a three-story building used for offices, two large wooden barracks used for troop dormitories, and three sheds for storage of guns and motor vehicles.

The 159th Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment is quartered in the barracks described above. The commanding officer is a major. The military post office number is 1572. The regiment is composed of three groups of 60-70 men each, commanded by a captain. Each group has four 88-millimeter German guns and 12 guns mounted on two-wheeled rubber-tired carriages.

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50X1-HUM

A garrison command headquarters is located in a three-story building in the center of Split near the public theater.

A militia command headquarters is located in two four-story buildings adjacent to each other, near the public gardens in Split.

An unidentified unit is quartered in a former Austro-Hungarian barracks located on the southeast periphery of Split.

The military hospital in Split is located in a former asynary, a four-story building approximately 50 x 60 x 15 meters in dimensions. Soldiers from all the armed forces are treated here. The hospital has a bed capacity of 150, and specializes in medicine, surgery, radiology (the X-ray room is also used for civilians), and otolaryngology.

[redacted] a special permit from the Militia is required of citizens who wish to visit the island.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

The headquarters of the Fourth Army Tank Corps is located in Skofja Loka. Headquarters units are quartered at Skofja Loka, Kranj, and Vrhnika. The source has this information from fellow workers in the "Litostroj" Plant in Ljubljana.

The headquarters of the Military District of Ljubljana is in an old three-story building in Vidovdanska Ulica, almost opposite the so-called "Belgische Kaserne" (Belgian Barracks).

The Army Club (Dom Armije) of the Fourth Army is located in the Miklic Hotel near the Ljubljana railroad station.

The turret of the new Tito armored tank, cast by the Jesenice Ironworks, resembles a German helmet. The cannon and other guns are supplied by the Kragujevac Arms Factory.

50X1-HUM

An unidentified unit, which was called back to service, occupies the former Italian "Macchi" barracks in Parini Street (now La Guardia Street). Members of the unit are from Rijeka and surrounding areas.

Three or four details of 200-300 men each were observed leaving the barracks on the way to work. They wore military uniforms but had no weapons. Most of these men were employed in building a sports field at Cantrida, which was supposed to be opened 6 May 1951.

The training period for men called back to service is to be increased from 2-3 months. Most of those called back are from 40-50 years old. Even the physically deficient are not exempt. [redacted] some lame persons and some with only one eye among the members of this unit.

50X1-HUM

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